



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

On the Self-supporting Reading, Writing, and Agricultural School, at Wallingdon, in Sussex. By MRS. DAVIES GILBERT.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, at Manchester, 23rd June, 1842.*]

THIS paper was in continuation of the one communicated to this section at its last meeting, and showed the success of an experiment in fitting the children of an agricultural population for superior farm service, or for the cultivation of small allotments by an agricultural school. The master of this school is paid by the produce of five acres of land on the south side of the South Downs, cultivated by the labour of his pupils, 20 in number, who work for three hours each day in the afternoon, after instruction for three hours in the morning in reading, writing, and accounts, the church catechism, collects, and psalmody, on the national plan, under the approbation of the Vicar. He receives 1*d.* per week from each boy, but pays 3*l.* per acre for his land, and 10*l.* per annum for his house; making a total rent of 25*l.* The most peculiar features of his spade husbandry, are, stall feeding of the cows on straw, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and the use of the liquid manures from the cows and pigs, by which means he gets a profit remunerating his labour both as schoolmaster and cultivator. Indeed, the labour of 12 boys, of an average age of eight years, will repay the master by their three hours' labour in the afternoon for his three hours' instruction in the forenoon; and the school keeps up its numbers, because it is his interest to teach so well as to have many willing hands to work for him.

Mrs. Davies Gilbert has likewise made an extensive trial of the allotment system, under which her tenants have obtained 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and paid her double the rents of her great tenants; "weeds paying no rent." From upwards of 400 tenants the rent had been received for 11 years without one penny of deficiency; and the price of potatoes in the neighbourhood has been greatly reduced by the produce of their cultivation. These tenants are bound not to sell hay, straw, and manure; and not to grow two straw seed-bearing crops, without an intervening root or green crop for the cattle; and they are recommended not to grow any hay whatever, but to stall-feed their cattle in winter on straw, roots, and green crops.

On the Destitution and Mortality in some of the Large Towns in Scotland. By W. P. ALISON, M.D.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, at Manchester, 28th June, 1842.*]

DR. ALISON referred, in confirmation of his former statements on this head (see vol. iv. p. 288), first, to the result of an inquiry into the number and condition of the destitute poor in Edinburgh, undertaken in the early part of last winter by a committee appointed to distribute a charitable fund, raised by subscription on the birth of the Prince of Wales, and by whom domiciliary visits were made, and uniform reports presented from all parts of the town. From these it appeared that 21,620 persons, in a population of 137,200 (excluding the garrison of the castle), were at that time in a state of utter destitution, and were recommended for immediate wholly gratuitous relief, besides nearly 5,000